

15분

미니킬러모의고사(1회)

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 모두 2점이며 총 6문제로 12점 만점입니다.

05

A classic example of rule-based error occurred in 1986 with the disastrous decision to launch the Space Shuttle Challenger, even when the engineers warned against it. The decision was taken, against technical advice, because the management team concerned were applying rules which focused on building up public interest and attention. The fact that the Shuttle was about to carry the first civilian into space was an important part of that. Putting off the launch, they felt, would be bad PR, and might have adverse consequences on funding. As it happened, however, ignoring the engineers' warnings was even worse. It meant that the Shuttle exploded, killing everyone on board. The rule of avoiding bad PR whenever possible isn't a bad one, but in this case _____ . And the negative consequences for the space programme as a whole, not to mention the families of those killed, were far more serious than a delayed launch would have been.

1. it was applied in exactly the wrong situation
2. the funding was very important to the project
3. the shuttle had to launch at the right time
4. the engineers' warnings to the launch were worthless
5. putting off the launch wasn't a good decision

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Disaster response is becoming increasingly complex with each new event. Whereas dozens of agencies used to converge upon the scene of an earthquake or flood, there are now hundreds, and occasionally thousands. In response to the December 2004 tsunami events, for example, over 200 organizations addressed the single issue of water quality, while thousands more provided food aid, shelter, medical assistance, and many other victim and rehabilitation needs. Studies have found that despite coordination attempts these responding agencies still tend to work independently and in an uncoordinated manner, resulting in _____ . Lags, gaps, and inaccuracies persist in the vital information upon which coordination depends. Even when the NGOs and local community organizations involved in response would like to work together, they are often left out of the coordination planning processes before and during disaster response.

1. independence and originalities in the distribution and provision of relief
2. involvement and participation of the local community and the NGOs
3. unnecessary delays and inefficiencies in the distribution and provision of relief
4. coordination and rationality in the supply of relief
5. prompt response when people need the rescue very desperately

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In his book, (Nada Brohmn : The World is Sound : Music and the Landscape of Consciousness) Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise *number* to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can recognise an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. _____ . The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

1. Acoustical illusions sometimes occur
2. The sense of hearing is connected with the sense of seeing
3. The ears tell something about people very subjectively
4. The ears do not lie
5. Our eyes recognize a kind of precision

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The great eighteenth century Scottish philosopher, Hume, set out one day to clear up the mistaken problem which has puzzled many people: why not all women, but only a small minority, are pretty. He had no difficulty in showing that the question means nothing at all. If all women were at least as pretty as the most beautiful woman of our acquaintance, we should think they were all ordinary and should reserve the adjective for the small minority who surpassed the average. Similarly, when we are interested in a certain type of progress, we restrict the term "progressive" to those cultures which are at _____ in that type of development, and pay little attention to the others. Progress thus never represents anything more than the maximum progress in a given direction, pre-determined by the interests of the observer.

- 1. cultural performance
- 2. the forefront
- 3. current fashion
- 4. social interpretation
- 5. social consent

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It's amazing how little it takes to spark the imitation instinct. A few years ago, two researchers, Geoff Cohen and Greg Walton, gave Yale students a short biography of a man named Nathan Jackson, who had become a successful mathematician. But they altered one key detail on some of the biographies. In half the cases, the researchers made sure Jackson's birthday matched that of the student who was reading the bio. Then Cohen and Walton gave all the students some math problems to solve. The students who had read the essays with the matching birthdays worked on the problem 65 percent longer than the students without the matching birthdays. These students felt a sudden sense of kinship with Jackson, and _____.

- 1. were motivated to watch the biography again
- 2. were motivated to imitate his success
- 3. were motivated to try to match their birthdays
- 4. were motivated to trigger their memories
- 5. were motivated to have competitive spirits

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Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little miracle. By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids (which I am obliged by long tradition to refer to here as "the building blocks of life") in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word. The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long. To spell *collagen*, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. But — and here's an obvious but crucial point — *you don't* make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and _____.

- 1. we can expect the formation of amino acids
- 2. proteins have right sequence due to the delicate direction
- 3. this is where the unlikelihoods come in
- 4. we need to read the map of amino acids
- 5. proteins contribute to the formation of amino acids

※ 확인 사항
 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

※ 오르비의 전자책 부분에서 “**논증과 추론**”을 검색하시면 영어 독해에 필요한 논리를 향상시킬 수 있는 책을 만나실 수 있습니다.^^



영어강사 구성연

- 명덕외국어 고등학교 영어과 졸업
- 서강대학교 영어영문학과 졸업

- 前 대사학원 고등부
- 前 서부 정진학원 재수부 담당
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- 前 대성마이맥 고등부 인터넷 강의
- 前 강남형술 재수종합반 담당
- 現 강남하이퍼 의대관(기숙) 재수종합반 담당
- 現 강남 하이퍼 기숙 재수종합반 담당